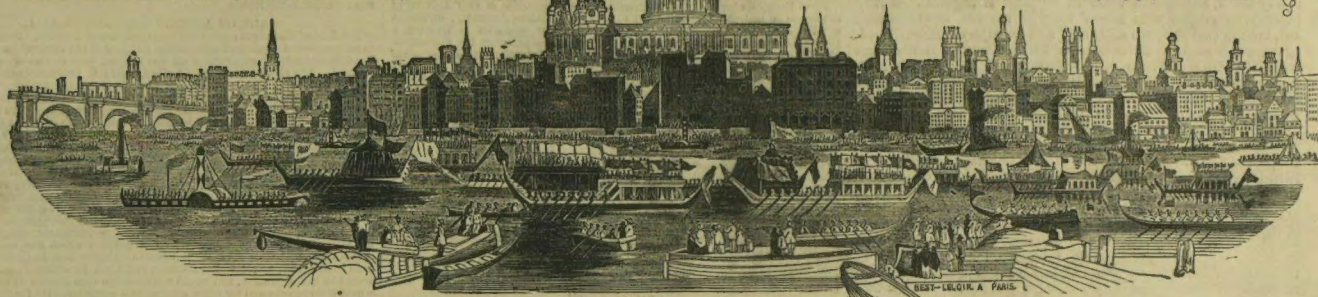


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 476.—VOL. XVIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851.

[SIXPENCE.]

## TRADE MORALITY.

THERE are subjects of national importance and concern which never come under the notice of the Legislature, and which only at rare intervals excite from the press and the leaders of opinion the notice they deserve. Among these, the subject of "Trade Morality" is at the present time one of the most conspicuous as well as the most interesting. The character of the British nation in all the great affairs of commerce stands unrivalled. The word of British merchants is their bond. The commercial credit of our merchants generally, and of the nation of which they are the support and the ornament, is unimpeached and unimpeachable. But, unfortunately, this high character does not attach to the great bulk of retail traders; and some recent exposures go far to show that the morality of trade at the present time is not only lower than ever it was, but that it is in the highest degree disgraceful to a civilised and Christian country, and injurious in a thousand ways to the public.

The system of "slop" manufacture on the one hand, and of the adulteration of articles of food on the other, are the two great means by which dishonest traders make nefarious profits at the expense not only of the pockets, but of the very life of the community. By the manufacture of cheap articles, made for show and not for use, the public is daily robbed, to an enormous and increasing extent. People are obliged, in the present day, to live in slop houses; so thinly partitioned, that a sneeze or a cough is heard from one tenement to another. The furniture of the moderns is as sham

rickety, and abominable as their dwellings. Chairs and tables, of an appearance equal to those that formerly did service for a lifetime, now fall to pieces in a twelvemonth; and even when new, will not bear the weight of an alderman or a dowager, and scarcely of a person of moderate bulk and weight. Everything is made upon the "slop" or show system, to cheat the purchaser into the idea that he has paid for a good article, when he has been shamefully defrauded with a bad one. The artificer and labourer, deprived of their fair rate of wages in the manufacture of such goods, "scamp" the workmanship in self-defence. Being cheated themselves, they take their revenge on their employers by cheating them in their turn. Articles of apparel fall within the reach of the same condemnation; and when it is not in the power of the dishonest trader to defraud in quality, he makes up for his lost chance by taking a percentage off the quantity. Where is the lady, who, having purchased silk, supposed to be sufficient for a dress, has not been twice robbed before it was made into a garment—first by the vendor, and secondly by the dressmaker, who has taken a yard or two for her own perquisite? There may be such fortunate fair ones in existence; but we suspect that their number is but few. Were the secrets of the internal management of the show-shops and the flaunting linen-draperies, and many other establishments, as fully exposed as they might be—a detail of ingenious, systematic, and pertinacious fraud and robbery would be laid bare, which would cause honest men to blush, and to ask themselves if the land were indeed as Christian as it is represented to be; and whether the hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum which are spent upon the open robbers that

pick pockets and break into houses, are in reality spent upon the most dishonest portion of the British community.

But still worse than these are the attacks which are made upon our pockets through the medium of our unoffending stomachs. In great cities like London, and even in the rural districts, there is scarcely an article of food that is not adulterated, deteriorated, or poisoned. So keen is the struggle to live, so over-hasty are poor traders to get rich, so onerous are the burdens upon shopkeepers, and so great is the certainty that a man contented with fair profits gained by fair means will be undersold, and finally ruined by his more unscrupulous competitors in business, that many a man, who thinks it wrong in a starving fellow-creature to steal a quatern loaf, thinks it all in the way of business, and at the worst a very venial offence, to sand the sugar, to water the milk, to flour the butter, or to "bob" the beer, which he retails to his customers. Upwards of a quarter of a century ago, the publication of a well-known chemist, entitled "Death in the Pot," exposed many of the mal-practices of the London shopkeepers in this respect, and created quite a sensation in the public mind. But the exposures then made by Mr. Accum are as nothing to those which have taken place within the last few months, and to which the public is indebted (if such miserable knowledge can be considered a benefit) to the industry and research of the editor of the *Lancet*. It appears that there is scarcely an article that we eat or drink that is not mixed up in some way with inferior substances, to the injury of our pockets, or with positive poison, to the ruin of our health. Butcher's meat,



THE BUILDING IN LEICESTER-SQUARE, FOR MR. WILD'S MODEL OF THE EARTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



the accusations thrown out against the Catholics by Mr. Drummond, on who



he retorted the charge of superstition; and, referring to Mr. Drummond's ridicule of Popish laws, retorted by charging that gentleman with being lying in a ghost which he supposed to haunt Albany Park. He announced his intention to support the bill.

Lord CASTLEARE said that the measure was unsatisfactory to everybody. Ireland had loudly and almost unanimously declared against it. Considering it as an irritating and almost insupportable insult to the Catholics, he would not support it.

Mr. A. HOPKINS remarked upon the difficulty the supporters of the bill had in reconciling their tremendous denunciations of Rome with an approbation of so inoperative a measure. We were trying to deal with a diplomatic and an international question, while the ordinary rules of politics should govern our treatment of such matters. And we displayed an actual cowardice in fearing, with all our national and religious advantages, to face and cope with Catholicism in England. Having opposed the measure when a stronger one, he should now oppose it as petty in itself, and disgraceful to the nation from which it proceeded.

Mr. HOSKINS moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord J. RUSSELL said that he thought the bill had been sufficiently discussed, twenty-six members having spoken against the bill, and twenty-two for it, and all the ablest arguments which could be adduced had been advanced upon the subject. He hoped the debate would now be concluded.

Mr. MOORE and Mr. SCULLY urged an adjournment, and declared that the Irish members had not been heard.

Sir GEORGE GREY said that fourteen Irish members had spoken on the matter for eleven hours and a half.

Mr. OSWALD wished to hear the Scottish supporters of the bill defend its introduction into Scotland.

Mr. MACRAE said that Lord J. RUSSELL should be met on a division or ten divisions for an adjournment.

Lord ARNOLD and SURRY said that only seven Catholic members out of thirty-seven had spoken, and many others were anxious to do so.

Mr. STANLEY announced a long list of members who he considered, ought to speak upon the question. Another reason for delay was, that it had already shamed Lord J. Russell out of a good part of his bill, and renewed delay might produce a further beneficial effect.

The House then divided on the question of adjournment, when the numbers were—

For proceeding . . . . . 414  
For adjournment . . . . . 64

Majority for proceeding . . . . . 350

Mr. M. O'CONNELL then moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL then said that the House having expressed its opinion upon the subject, he should not give it further trouble, but should assent to the adjournment.

Further discussion arose as to the time to which the debate should be adjourned, Government proposing that it should be adjourned until twelve next day (Tuesday), and the Irish members demanding that the hour should be the usual one, viz. five o'clock.

The House again divided, when the numbers were—

For adjournment until twelve . . . . . 306  
For adjournment until five . . . . . 43

Majority for adjournment until twelve . . . . . 263

Mr. KNOTT urged Lord J. Russell to assent to the five o'clock proposal; that to such haste, one would imagine the measure was a "coercion bill" (hear, hear).

Lord J. RUSSELL then agreed that the debate should be resumed at half-past four next day (Tuesday).—The House rose at two o'clock in the morning.

# HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

## THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

The Bishop of OXFORD called attention to the state of the Church in the Colonies, on which he considered something definite ought to be done by the Government.

Earl GREY considered that some hypothetical difficulties existed, but no practical questions had yet arisen, and, before proceeding to legislate, recommended the completion of an inquiry which, he intimated, was already commenced in some of the colonial dependencies.

Lord MANNING read several petitions remonstrating against the injustice of the present assessment for the poor-rates levied upon titles and rent-charges. These petitions the noble Lord supported on behalf of the working clergy.

Earl GREY said that the Government had no intention of introducing a bill upon the subject.—Adjourned.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

## CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

In reply to Mr. MULLINGS, Sir G. GREY said that a bill on the subject of charitable trusts had been prepared by the Government, and would be brought into the other House immediately.

## SALARY OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, he had been stated that the office of Master of the Rolls was likely soon to become vacant; and he wished to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in filling it up, it was intended to make any reduction in the present salary of £7,000.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was understood to say, that, when it was proposed to fill up the office, the salary should not be agreed to without the subject being brought under the consideration of the House.

In reply to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. HAVES said that the presence of Sir Emerson Tennent in this country arose from circumstances of a purely domestic character, that he had not been recalled, nor was his presence here in any way connected with any inquiry at present going on.

## ECCLIESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. HOSKINS, who argued that the Papal rescript indicated no innuendo, and produced no aggression, that warranted legislative interference. He apprehended much injury from the acrimonious debates which the subject had occasioned, especially, the handle that would be given to the scoffers against all religion.

Mr. PORTER, in a maiden speech, dwelt upon the infelicitous scope that was given to the bill, just enough to irritate, and not enough to resist, rendering it as a measure impotent for good, but all powerful for evil. Acknowledging that the Papal act was an aggression upon the Church, he thought that the Church should not rely on the State for protection; and, proceeding to examine the measure as a piece of legislation, contended that it could not be made to work effectively.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL maintained that the bill was unjustifiable, and the debate had been a mine of exploded caninnes against the Catholics.

Mr. C. LAWRENCE, the Prime Minister of inconsistency, having proposed to govern Ireland on tolerant and liberal principles, while in reality he passed through coercion bills and penal enactments, of which the present bill was the latest specimen.

Mr. MORLEY found in the aspect of the Christian world, where every country owning the supremacy of the Pope was less advanced than the Protestant nations, the best reason for resisting every attempt at intrusion and aggression by the Papacy. He viewed that very cogent arguments had been urged against the bill by Sir James Graham, but had not found his determination to support it shaken thereby.

Mr. SCULLY opposed the bill, controverting the assertion that the Pope had committed any act of aggression.

Mr. HUME had watched with pleasure the progress of recent years, in which ecclesiastical Scotland had been free from the oppression and deprivation of an excommunicated ruler. He therefore noted with the greater sorrow the retrograde policy of the Ministry, who were about to undo the work of thirty years; although themselves had borne a chief share in building the edifice of toleration they now seemed to be tearing down.

Mr. STANLEY, the Prime Minister of inconsistency, the father of Lord John Russell, he had sympathized with the political necessities which he presumed, had compelled him thus to prepare employment beforehand for unquiet spirits during the session. But he found no justification for the bill now before them, or for the speech by which it had been introduced by the Prime Minister, and he saw no probability that the rescript was an aggression upon the Catholic episcopacy had been urgently demanded by the English members of that faith, was currently talked about years since, and was merely a copy of the system existing and recognised in Ireland. It was childish folly to adopt pertinent measures, at this time of day, against a trivial aggression, of such a kind would create very inconsistencies in Scotland, and many difficulties in Ireland.

Sir F. THESIGER remarked upon the opposite points from which the subject had been argued, one side by the Ministry and the other by those who viewed that as an aggression upon the religious liberties of the country. Assuming, for argument's sake, the latter position, he contended that the present measure raised no barrier against the aggression, nor provided any further security.

On the opposite side, he maintained that no explanation had been given of the alleged religious necessity which was said to have existed for the serious hierarchical changes effected by the Pope's rescript. He was forced to seek for other motives, and, after a brief historical survey of past transactions, intimated that these changes were the result of a political and intrusive character, and demanded the most vigorous measures of defence. Examining the state of the law in Ireland, from the date of the Revolution of 1688, he argued that the existence of Catholic bishops in that country was at first absolutely prohibited, and had never since been tolerantly permitted. The appointment of such prelates in Ireland by the Pope was, therefore, as clearly an act of aggression as it was in England. Adverting then to the laws restraining the introduction of Papal bulls, he regretted the inconsiderate kindness which, since 1793, had been shown to the Papacy, by the repeal of laws, and by dissolving the fortress of our nationality, allowed an enemy to take possession. But, by ignoring all the long-established safeguards provided by law, the new act of the Minister had done a great injury to the very cause it was designed to protect.

On the rescript the speaker intimated that the natural development would speedily lead to an universal dominion. The new episcopacy, it was alleged, would constitute a fresh barrier between the English Catholics and the Pope; but what advantage was that, if the religion itself aggrandised its power in this country? Although the Minister permitted the Pope to exercise his power at the maximum that induced him to promulge the second and third clauses, must vote against his own bill, unless he admitted into the retained clause a series of exceptions so wide as to swamp the whole of the purport of the measure. For his

own part, he intended to vote for the second reading; partly because he thought legislation so necessary that he would accept even a minimum measure, but principally because he looked forward to the probability of getting it largely strengthened in committee.

Sir J. GRAHAM having corrected some dates which had been impugned, Mr. GLADSTONE expressed his astonishment at the boldness of such a charge. Sir F. Thesiger had repudiated the principles of toleration, standing alone, as he (Sir F. Thesiger) did, among the University members as an opponent to the bill, he could not, however, while consulting the highest interests of the Established Church, consent to let it stand in the invidious position of a barrier between a large body of the subjects of the Crown, and the true religion of the Church of England and Ireland were not to be promoted, by endeavouring to place them between our fellow-subjects and complete religious equality. He confessed he had no fear for the freedom of the Queen, but he admitted that the position of the Church was of difficulty, and that the true religion of the Church of England and Ireland were not to be promoted, by endeavouring to place them between our fellow-subjects and complete religious equality. He confessed he had no fear for the freedom of the Queen, but he admitted that the position of the Church was of difficulty, and that the true religion of the Church of England and Ireland were not to be promoted, by endeavouring to place them between our fellow-subjects and complete religious equality.

He referred to the possibilities of Papal encroachment which had been shadowed forth by Lord J. Russell, and expressed his opinion that the duties of a Premier were confined to the existing necessities of a case, and that the subjects of the Crown were not to be promoted, by endeavouring to place them between our fellow-subjects and complete religious equality.

The language of a Pope and Cardinal, being unfortunate and vaunting, no doubt unintentionally offensive, but still open to complaint; but was that a reason for visiting it upon those who were no parties to it? As to a breach of the law of nations, Lord J. Russell would greatly have disgraced himself had he written a Christian letter while moving that the Government had been committing, and the Pope actually committed that wrong, Government would have been perfectly justified in sending an envoy to Rome to demand redress.

But the question was now one of the bill itself. None of the speakers for it had been very eager in its defence. He proceeded to examine some of the arguments adduced on the Ministerial side, and to show that they were not only untrue, but that what would be the real effect of the measure. The Attorney-General had declared that it would not prevent synodical action, and (as he had understood) the Solicitor-General that it would. And the contradiction of opinion as to the effect of the measure, was a sufficient proof of its weakness.

He would do their work, was still more remarkable. The public believed this bill to have been intended to maintain the rights of the Crown, alleged to have been violated by a foreign power. The bill contained no reference to this foreign power, but imposed penalties upon the subjects of His Majesty's subjects. He argued that the bill was further incomplete, for he extended to certain Presbyterians and Wesleyans the right to what were virtually territorial titles, while we proposed to refuse it to the Catholics, so that the territorial claims of the Crown were only partially defended. Denying that this measure was a carrying out of the act of Rome, he contended that it was a continuation of arguments previously advanced, and declared that the acknowledgment by Catholics of a foreign spiritual head gave us no claim to deprive them of the full exercise of their spiritual rights.

Before interfering with functionaries appointed by the Pope, he intimated that the Government had no right to do so, and that the real question before the House; and the limit of Parliamentary inquiry and interference was there. It was not enough to say that we were not satisfied of the necessity of their ecclesiastical appointments. Was it the Catholics' duty to satisfy us upon this point? Surely not, if we could not satisfy them. No proof, had, he maintained, been furnished that the appointment of these bishops was a temporal act. He then asserted the utter impossibility of preventing Catholics from obeying the canon law—observed that they repudiated the protection which the promoters of this bill had sought to force upon them—and intimated that the Government had no right to do so, and that the measure, as now sought to be passed, was a far better mode of gaining them over. He refused to prove that, ever since the Reformation, there had existed two distinct parties among the Catholics. One party, he intimated, was the party of the mass of the laity had always been struggling, with the sanction of the British Government, for the appointment of this diocesan hierarchy, while the regular clergy, in connexion with the Jesuits and the Cardinals, had always resisted such appointment. The moderate party was, he intimated, the party of the episcopacy, and the extreme party was, he intimated, the party of the vicars apostolic. The course we were now taking, with a miniature penal law, tended to throw back the Catholics upon the Pope. The bill was a nullity as regarded the people of England, and a persecution of conscience as regarded the Catholics. He argued that the Government had no right to do so, and that the measure, as now sought to be passed, was a far better mode of gaining them over. He refused to prove that, ever since the Reformation, there had existed two distinct parties among the Catholics. One party, he intimated, was the party of the mass of the laity had always been struggling, with the sanction of the British Government, for the appointment of this diocesan hierarchy, while the regular clergy, in connexion with the Jesuits and the Cardinals, had always resisted such appointment.

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## SKETCHES IN KAFFRARIA.



FINGOE WOMAN.

The southern portion of the great African continent which forms the Cape Colony and the adjacent territory of Kaffraria, has, of late, excited an unusual degree of interest in England, from the fact of the colonists having steadily and successfully resisted the attempts of the authorities of Downing-street to inflict upon them the curse of a criminal population; and still more recently, by the outbreak of a fourth Kaffir war.

We this week present our readers with some additional illustrations, all of them portraits, taken by an officer who was for several years quartered in the Cape Colony; and we now proceed to give a brief description of the Colony and its inhabitants.

The Cape Colony, properly so called, was originally settled by the Dutch, from whom it was taken by the English in 1806, since which time it might, under a more judicious system of management than that which the Colonial-Office has bestowed upon it, have become one of the most valuable acquisitions of the British Crown, instead of involving the mother country in an amount of expenditure more than commensurate with the advantages it has yielded.

The original extent of the colony was defined in 1778 by the Great Fish River; beyond which was the Kaffir territory, inhabited by Amakosa and Amatambu Kaffirs. In 1779 Lord Macartney defined the boundary line as follows:—The Great Fish River, from its mouth to Zeehagen's Port; thence along the Kaga mountains to the Tarka mountains; thence to Bamboos' Berger; thence to the Zuri Berger, and to the Beacon at Zeekoe River.

In 1819, Lord Charles Somerset, the then Governor, extended the boundary by the Keiskamma River, from the sea to the Chumli; along the Chumli to the Kat Berg; thence to the Wintberg, along the Zwart Kat River; the streams running from the west into the Chumli to be considered Colonial, and all the eastern branches Kaffrarian.

In 1835, under the Governorship of Sir Benjamin d'Urban, a further extension of territory took place, that officer fixing the line of demarcation as follows:—From the Great Kat to the White Kat; along the White Kat to the Stormberger range of mountains. A portion of this territory was subsequently abandoned, and the boundary again altered, as follows:—Along the Fish River, from its mouth to the confluence of the Kat River; along the Kat to the Chumli River; from the Chumli to the Kat Berg; thence to the Wintberg range, along the Zwart Kat River to the confluence of the Stormberger Spruit; thence along the Stormberger to the Orange River, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, where the country is of that description as not to admit of military defence; the large tract of territory immediately beyond presenting little else than a succession of arid deserts, where but few inhabitants are met with, save a solitary hunter or an occasional band of Kaffirs, intent only on the plunder of the nearest colonial farms.

The immediate neighbourhood of Cape Town is peopled by a mixed population, consisting of the descendants of the original Dutch settlers and English, the aboriginal population being Hottentot, but numbers of Malays, Fingoes, and Negroes are also located here.

The Hottentot Wagon-driver is exhibited in our Sketch enjoying the luxury of a native pipe, without which he is seldom seen. One of the peculiar traits of this portion of the colonial population is their intense desire to ape the soldier in dress; thus our subject is seen in the cast-off coat of a bandman belonging to a regiment of the line. His felt hat is surrounded by a wreath of ostrich feathers, bound together by a coloured cotton hand-



HOTTENTOT WAGONER.

kerchief, serving the useful purpose of keeping his swarthy countenance free from the swarms of flies that would otherwise settle upon it. Thus equipped, with a bamboo whip-handle some eighteen feet in length, to which is attached a thong of rhinoceros hide twenty feet long, he drives his unwieldy bullock-wagon, sometimes running beside his oxen, at others resting upon the foot-board of his wagon. It requires no small dexterity to use the wagoner's whip, which is wielded by both hands, and the report of which may be heard a mile off. Sandy plains, rocky kloofs, and steep mountains seem alike indifferent to our Hottentot driver, who wends his way for days and nights together, taking care to outspan his oxen every three or four hours to give them rest and water. The average distance a bullock-wagon travels in a day is about twenty miles.

Another of our illustrations represents the ordinary Hottentot of the Cape. They are a more diminutive race than the Kaffirs and Fingoes, their height averaging less than five feet. Their complexion is a deep copper-colour; they are peaceable and industrious, and make excellent herdsmen, servants, and wagon-drivers: their great failing is a love of drink, to obtain which they not infrequently commit theft; but, notwithstanding this blot upon their moral character, they constitute a most valuable element in the defence of the colony, being courageous and capable of enduring much fatigue, excellent horsemen, and entertaining a mortal aversion to the Kaffir race, the great enemies of the colonists.

The ranks of that efficient body of troops, the Cape Mounted Rifles, which has on many occasions in the present and former Kaffir wars distinguished itself, is entirely composed of Hottentots, who, under the able guidance of Major-General



TAMHOOKIE MAN.

Somerset, have been brought to a state of the highest discipline, that would reflect credit upon any cavalry corps in her Majesty's service. The duties of this corps are of a most arduous nature, being detailed over an immense extent of country, guarding the frontier against the depredations of the wily and insidious Kaffir. So strict is the discipline observed, that when on patrol duty neither officers nor men are permitted to indulge in smoking, not even during the cold nights, which, on the mountain portion of the frontier, are occasionally very severe; nor will a bivouac fire be permitted under any circumstance. During the day, the horses (excellent ones they are, capable of performing a journey of eighty miles per diem) are suffered to graze, under the care of a non-commissioned officer and guards, and at sun-set, or immediately previous, they are driven to head-quarters, where they are fed and groomed for the night.



HOTTENTOT HOUSE-SERVANT.

The outposts are invariably established in a valley; but, as the Kaffirs do not possess artillery, this seeming error in a military point of view is of no importance, and a certain amount of shelter is thus obtained from the intense heat of the sun. Care is taken that all posts are established in the immediate neighbourhood of a drift, or ford, thus securing an essential advantage in an abundant supply of water, and affording facilities for intercepting any body of Kaffirs who might attempt to enter the colony. The uniform of this corps is similar to the Rifle Brigade. The men are armed with a double-barrelled carbine, sabre, and pistols, and, when on patrol duty, they wear, instead of the Oxford grey overalls, a more substantial material, composed of yellow buckskin; and their appearance is altogether highly picturesque and novel, their swarthy faces and thick lips contrasting strongly with their otherwise martial appearance.

A Fingoe Woman deprived of her Children by the Kaffirs.—The history and condition of these people cannot but excite interest. It appears that "Fingoe" is not their natural appellation, but a term of reproach, signifying extreme poverty and misery—a being having no claim to justice, mercy, or even life



FINGOE HERDSWOMAN.

in fact, an utter outcast. They are the remains of eight powerful nations, who have been driven out of their country by the victorious Kaffirs. Five of those nations were destroyed by the cruel Matiwana, and the rest by the notorious Zoolu chief Chaka, or some of the tribes tributary to him.

Fingoe Herdsman.—This Portrait is illustrative of the general costume worn by the Fingoe women when engaged in herding the flock: a band of glass beads guards the head: a small wooden snuff-box is inserted through a puncture in the ear; and the sheep-skin, as usual, completes the dress. The Fingoe women are tall and robust, and, like the Kaffir women, capable of enduring great fatigue; they lift with apparent ease a weight which would puzzle a London drayman to raise, and at Algoa Bay they carry passengers ashore through the surf in most excellent style.

The Tamhookie Kaffir inhabit a large tract of country bordering on the eastern frontier, adjacent to that of the Amatola Kaffirs, and differ but slightly in their manners and customs from their neighbours. The same predatory habits, the same cunning, faithless, and cruel disposition, mark their character. The only difference in costume consists in the head-dress, composed of a cotton handkerchief, which some trader may have bartered with them in exchange for the staple produce of their country, i.e. wool, hides, or horns. This is a tall, athletic race, residing in beehive-shaped huts, constructed of wattle and daub, having a small aperture at one side, which performs the threshold office of place for entrance, light, and ventilation; and in these rude habitations as a tribe family of eight or ten persons huddle together, with no other clothing than a coarse blanket or sheep-skin kaross. A Kaffir village consists of an accumulation of these beehive-like huts, arranged in concentric circles, that of the chief being larger than the others, and placed in the centre of the village.

Next is a Hottentot Woman House-Servant. The Hottentot women are strong and robust, hard-working and faithful servants, where kindly treated: they make good nurses, and perform with alacrity other domestic offices. The sketch shows a servant of all work carrying a monkey, or earthen vessel, containing water to drink, which, in order to ensure its being cool, is wrapped in a damp cloth, and hung up in a draught of air. To any one who has felt the intensity of an African sun, it is needless to dilate upon the luxury of a cool draught of water. The Hottentot female servants adopt the costume of the European of the same rank, with the exception of the head-dress, which invariably consists of a cotton handkerchief folded in the form of a turban, which seldom comes off until it falls to pieces through constant wear. Such is their aversion to any approach to cleanliness, they have an unconquerable aversion to sleeping in the house of their employer, and generally pig together in a hut of their own construction. Their great amusement appears to consist in squatting upon the ground tailor-fashion, smoking, or playing upon the Jew's-harp, an instrument upon which they excel.



HOTTENTOT FROM SOMERSET.





THE "ST. LAWRENCE," IN SOUTHAMPTON DOCK.—UNLOADING GOODS FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



DEPARTURE OF THE "SINGAPORE," WITH TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



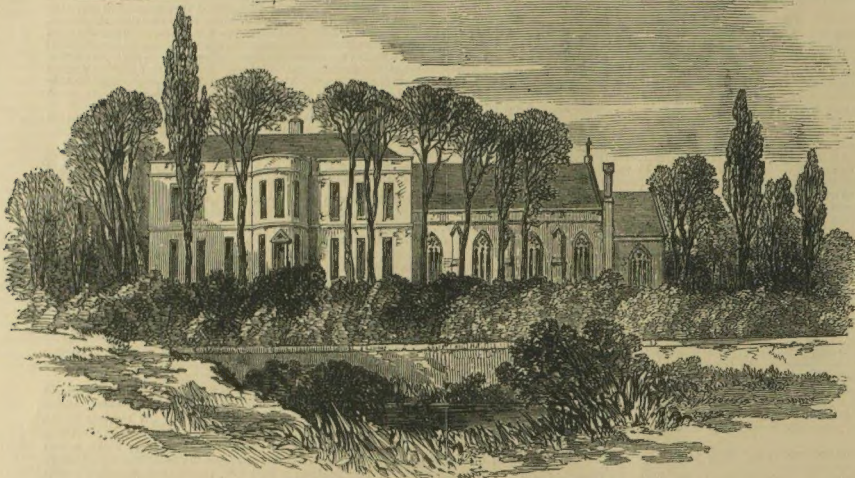




do likewise;" and, we ask, if it is praiseworthy in Protestants to do such things, why is it blameable in Catholics?

The sect or Family appears to have originally been called the "La-





"THE LODGE," TAUNTON.

of England, from which they have separated more on account of its discipline than its creed. The Family profess to believe as the Church of England believes. They are Trinitarians; they adopt the Apostles' Creed. Those amongst them who believe that Mr. Prince is the immortal God, as one of them is said to have believed, are regarded as crazy. Mr. Prince does not exact from them such surpassing exaltation. They do every thing, they say, for the glory of God, and consider that they glorify Him when they eat and drink. They make no difference between Sunday and other days. Connected, as several members of the Family have been, with the Church of England, the sect growing out of that, it is likely, just now, when a war of churches is raging, to excite some scandal; and the rival faith, which is accused in Parliament of having in its convents brothels or prisons, may possibly point to the Agapemone, and say in the language of Mrs. Norton, the mother of the three ladies, who, by God's command, married three of the brethren, that "these people live in the greatest sin and iniquity." While we must adopt the language of the Chief Baron, in his charge to the jury, on the occasion of the trial already referred to, and admit religion contains so many strange doctrines, "that all who entertain with sincerity any peculiar doctrine, however absurd that doctrine may appear to others, ought to be allowed to enjoy that opinion without interference," yet Protestants will not be able to prevent those whom they revile for strange creeds, particularly for their reverence of the ancient Pontiff of Rome, from turning on them, and pointing to the Agapemone and the belief in Mr. Prince as something more strange and startling than anything to be found in Popery. As the brethren took

three sisters and £18,000 out of one family, and persuaded a fourth sister to make over her property to Mr. Prince, it may seem doubtful whether the influence of other spiritual or pretended spiritual guides is not as great and as much exercised for merely mercenary ends as the spiritual influence of those gentlemen who say it is a virtue in ladies with large properties to renounce all the duties of a wife and a mother and bestow themselves and their fortunes on a convent or an infallible church.

## PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

## SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P. FOR TAMWORTH.

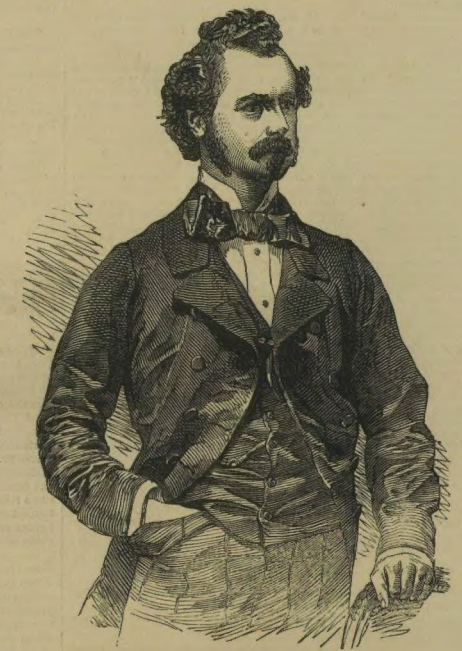
THE subject of our memoir, eldest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Julia, youngest daughter of the late General Sir John Floyd, Bart., was born in London on the 4th May, 1822; and, in 1835, was sent to Harrow, which he left in 1840. Having spent a year in travelling on the Continent, he returned to England in 1841, entered Christchurch, Oxford, as a gentleman Commoner, took his degree in 1843, and, in the same year, was appointed by Lord Aberdeen (then Secretary for Foreign Affairs) attaché to the British Embassy at Madrid. Whilst holding this appointment, he accompanied Sir Henry Bulwer (now Minister at Washington) to Tangiers, and was present at its bombardment by the French fleet under Prince Joinville.

In 1845 he was deputed by Sir Henry Bulwer to Barcelona, and remained there during the entire period of the residence of the Queen of

Spain. In February, 1846, he returned to England; in the May of the same year was appointed Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland; and in December, *Charys d'Afrique*, an appointment which he held during the whole period of the Swiss war. In February, 1849, Sir Edward Lyons, previously British Minister at Athens, was appointed to the Swiss Cantons; and in January, 1850, Mr. Peel removed to Geneva, where he was residing when the news of his father's accident reached him. He immediately set out for England, but did not arrive until after the late Sir Robert's death.

Previous to the issue of the new writ for Tamworth, Sir Robert was invited to allow himself to be put in nomination, to which he consented, but did not then present himself to the electors. The writ was issued in the July of 1850, he was returned without opposition, and took his seat in August, just before the prorogation of Parliament.

On the 29th of January he met his constituents at a public dinner at Tamworth, proposed the health of the Mayor, and afterwards, in returning thanks on his own account, mentioned, that, although attained to an age when many men were practised in the discussion of political affairs, his pursuits and aims had lain in so different a direction, that he had never before addressed any public assembly. He was now called upon for the first time to explain his opinions to a constituency who had, at that very time in the previous year, and often on former occasions, been charmed by the eloquence of his father, who was wont to explain to them the political views that were eagerly waited for throughout the country, and caught up in seasons of difficulty as sources of hope and strength. For himself, he felt that the responsibility conferred upon him by his seat in Parliament, his name and political connexions, called upon him to devote his utmost energies to the mastery of political questions. His convictions were of a Liberal tendency. He would conserve all that the wisdom of our ancestors and the prudence of modern statesmen had gathered for our guidance, but would model all in consistency with the progress of calm and well-taught public opinion. He was opposed to measures of sweeping financial change, but would consult such wise and prudent economy in every branch of the public expenditure as should give the opportunity of removing all taxes oppressive to industry, or standing in the way of the sanitary improvement of the people, but always with due consideration of the dignity of the empire and contingencies, which could not be foreseen, but for which we should always be prepared. As to the prevalent religious zeal and animosity excited by the establishment and organisation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, he would not commit himself by the expression of



SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P. FOR TAMWORTH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

views he might afterwards see reasons to change; but he certainly did not feel such serious grounds of alarm as were generally expressed though he did believe that the occasion should stir up the dignitaries of the Protestant Church to more earnest spiritual superintendence than they had hitherto exercised over the interests committed to their charge.

But Sir Robert did not long leave his constituents in any doubt as to his opinions on the Papal Aggression. He made his maiden speech in the House of Commons on Friday, the 14th instant, in support of the Government measure, although regretting that it had been shorn of some of its stringency. He held religious toleration a sacred principle. Perfect freedom should be extended to all sects and classes of religious thinkers without distinction. The bill did not interfere with the legitimate enjoyment of religious liberty. It was asserted that the noble Lord at the head of the Government was forgetful of his antecedents and his party; but to him it seemed that he was not only best consulting the interests of his party, but what was of far greater moment, of the country at large. Apart from its political influence, there was really nothing in the Papal Aggression at which to take alarm—a priest had had his vanity satisfied. As by touch of a harlequin's wand, Cardinal Wiseman had jumped forth in scarlet hat and hose—the gaudy trappings of a spiritual prince of an imaginary see. Ireland, he thought, might have been omitted from the Bill; the fact that three-fourths of the people were Roman Catholics rendered the case different from England.

He found himself with deep regret opposed to Sir James Graham, to whom he bore a high political attachment, and to whom he looked up as called upon to occupy the place unhappily vacated, in the defence of those measures which had been gained by the country; but he could not view this question apart from its political interests. So far back as the reign of King John, he found Innocent III. nominating an archbishop to the see of Canterbury, placing the country under an interdict, prohibiting the subjects from rendering due homage to their Sovereign, and finally most generously handing over England to the King of France, because John refused to recognise the bishop. The Farnese Pope Paul had promulgated a Bull asserting the Pope's authority, and excommunicating Henry in England. The same thing could not be done now, but the same aggressive spirit was at work. Switzerland, the last retreat from the despotism of Europe, had been stirred to civil war, in which was spilled as gallant blood as ever warmed the hearts of patriots, by artful Jesuits and Papal political emissaries. It was with difficulty he could control his feelings in view of the iniquity and intolerance with which Rome fostered these dissensions, so as to preserve that rigid impartial observance which the noble Lord at the head of Foreign Affairs had absolutely imposed upon him. Rome, Naples, Florence were living proofs that with Catholic intolerance there can be no civil liberty. "Better," said Gregory VII. "Spain should belong to the Saracens, than not render homage to the Sovereign Pontiff." The course of Rome still flowed unchanged through the same channels of intolerance. He believed the recent aggression was the first step of an organised attempt to enslave the consciences, shackle the liberties, and shake the allegiance of the people, and he would therefore entreat the noble Lord at the head of the Government and the House, by timely legislation, to prevent the abuse from taking root, the fruits of which would inevitably endanger the safety of the State.

Throughout, Sir Robert Peel was listened to with marked attention and, on resuming his seat, was loudly cheered, and surrounded by members to offer their congratulations.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.



"THE AGAPEMONE," AT CHARLTON, NEAR TAUNTON.





SCENE FROM THE NEW WATTEAU BALLET OF "L'ÎLE DES AMOURS."

OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



Letters from New York announce the departure of a barque from Cincinnati, on a voyage direct to Liverpool. She had been towed over the falls at Louisville, and had proceeded on her voyage to the Mersey. She is named the *John Swasey*, and will be the first ship to make the passage from Cincinnati to Liverpool.



## CHESS

The following list of Foreign Commissioners and Agents, &c., which is officially correct, will be doubtless appreciated by many of our readers:—

By Mr. J. R. EDNEY.

## PROBLEM No. 37

WHITE.  
White, playing first, mates in four moves.

gives the Queen's Knight to the Hon. SECRETARY

(Sicilian Opening.)

- (e) with an eye to placing Q to K R 3d, which the dangerous check prevented at the instant.
- (f) Well played.
- (g) This was not sufficiently considered, and costs Black a piece.
- (h) Perhaps the best play under the circumstances.
- (i) Better, we believe, than taking the Kt; although that looks well, too.
- (j) All this is cleverly played by Black.
- (k) The game is extremely difficult for both parties just now.

## CLASS ENIGMAS.

OXYGEN FROM THE ATMOSPHERE AIR.—M. Berthollet, ault. says the *Jeune glorie* (Japan), has been some time occupied in raising the wood

ATMOSPHERIC AIR.—

[illegible]

tion, as they had been married in an II of the Republic, when the municipal authorities alone took part in the celebration of marriages. The civil consent of the aged couple (the husband being 86 years old, and the wife 82) present themselves at the altar, attended by their son, aged 62; grandson, aged 3 and great-grandson, aged 16, the latter leading his great-grandmother to a

[illegible]



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

THE ball season at Paris has terminated with the Pensioners' Ball of the old Civil List of Charles X. The principal novelties are the splendid preparations for the London season. Head-dress is particularly rich, by no means lacking lively colours, and ornamented with gold, silver, and beads. We only speak here of fancy head-dress; for diamonds are always very much admired for a rare and *recherché* parure. Never have they been so well set as at the present day, both as regards elegance, lightness, and convenience. Thus, each night a lady may change the disposition of her brilliants: to-day she may form them into a band, like a diadem; to-morrow, a row of pins for the body of her dress; another time she can place them on a velvet necklace, and so forth.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Fancy Head-dresses are made of lace, blond, silk, gold, or silver. Flowers of all kinds are also worn, and above all foliage of velvet and satin, deep shaded, enriched with white or gold beads, and gold or silver fruit. We have also seen a *coiffure* of gold blond, forming a small point at the top of the head, and ornamented on each side with a branch of green foliage and golden fruit in little flexible bunches. Ball Dresses have nearly all two skirts, which are ornamented with a profusion of flounces, trimmed with ribbons or flowers, which follow the shade of the first or upper skirt; or they are used to raise it at the sides, or on one side only. We have also seen a dress of white net with two skirts, the first (the underneath) trimmed with two net flounces at the extremity with two gathers through the middle, and satin ribbon No. 4. On each of these flounces was a trimming of Brussels application lace, with a gather of ribbon at the top, of the same width as those of the ex-



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

tremity. The second skirt was trimmed at the bottom with two gathers of ribbon, and one lace flounce with a ribbon gathering at the top; the body, à la Louis XV., was an intermixture of gathered ribbons and lace flounces. Spring fashions are already setting in, though the shops do not yet fully exhibit their novelties. Capotes will be more in vogue than bonnets, their style allowing evanishing, for which bonnets are not suited. We have seen capotes of taffeta, and ribbon styled like flounces as

ornaments to the crown; these ribbons are cut into teeth or plain, but with a narrow border of much brighter shade. We have also seen very pretty capotes covered with net, made of very lively coloured taffeta. The tops of all these bonnets are widened more than they are high; however, they are drawn near the bottom, and are quite closed. Dresses, it is certain will be open in front and heart-shaped to the bottom of the waist. Low square-fronted chemisettes suit this kind of bodice, with breast-plates of embroidery and lace. At concerts, many dresses are seen either with flounces or apron-shaped fronts; that is to say, the front breadth has a much richer pattern, and different from the other breadths of the skirt. This pattern is generally an immense bouquet, whose branches entwine to the top, diminishing in



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

size; or there are two large columns of stripes, which form undulating wreaths. Dresses of white or other ground of taffeta warped will be the fashion this spring for walking; however, we must wait for Longchamps, at the latter end of April, to decide the question.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Lace cap, trimmed with flowers without foliage. African velvet dress; body with Spanish baskets or skirts cut out into teeth, trimmed with a small white lace, having at the top a small gathering of ribbon No. 3; the body trimmed with lace facing, edged with a gathering of ribbon; black velvet ribbon round the neck, fastened with a diamond buckle; bracelets the same. Bonnet of pink taffeta, very plain; and plain dress of Valenciennes, with festooned teeth. Small felt



EXPOSITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, IN THE PALAIS NATIONAL AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



bonnet, with bunch of ribbons; Nacarat velvet dress; trousers of cambric muslin, with English embroideries; gaiters of black cloth; and mousquetaire parades of black cloth, trimmed with gimp or lace put on flat.

#### EXPOSITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, AT PARIS.

THIS Exposition usually takes place annually in the Louvre; but, owing to the repairs at that palace not being completed, the locality has been changed; and this year the novelties of French art have been exhibited in a temporary building provided for the purpose in the courtyard of that scene of so many vicissitudes—the Palais Cardinal, Royal, and at present National.

The collection contains specimens of the best works of the French modern school; and we are informed that during the present season we shall have the opportunity of seeing the more remarkable of these pictures in London; a Committee being now in course of formation in the metropolis with the object of giving to French and other Continental artists the same hospitable reception which has been so liberally accorded to the industrial world in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the ground-floor saloons of the Paris Exhibition; in which, for the first time, is presented the happy combination of pictures and statues, reciprocally setting off their merits.

This portion of the Exhibition is admirably arranged, and may serve as a model for that neglected class of building, our galleries of art. The temporary barrack-like house was built in two months. The room contains but a small portion of the contributions of the French artists; for we find the catalogue to contain no fewer than 1664 names, whose productions amount to 3862, and fill 34 rooms and galleries contained in the immense building. The contributors are—painters, 1306; sculptors, 204; architects, 44; engravers, 79; lithographers, 32.

#### MDLLE. CAROLINE DUPREZ.

In the autumn of 1835, Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was first produced at the San Carlo, at Naples, *Edgar* being sustained by the famed French tenor Duprez, for whom the part had been expressly composed, and *Lucia* by Mdle. Tacchinardi (now known as Madame Persiani); Signori Cosselli and Porti being *Enrico* and *Bidebent*. Soon after the production of this work, Duprez gave a dinner, at which Mailbran (who was in the same company at San Carlo), Mdle. Unger, Signor Cosselli, and other artists were present. In the midst of the dinner, a little girl some three years of age, without being asked, began to sing the well-known air from "Tancredi," "Di tanti palpiti." The guests were thunderstruck at the excellent quality of her voice and at her precision. They asked of Duprez—for it was his eldest daughter Caroline who had thus sung in presence of such distinguished vocalists—how it was that she thus "came out" in the middle of a dinner; when he explained that it was her invariable custom to sing "Di tanti palpiti" when there was any particular dish she fancied on the table. And so it was, Caroline Duprez, born at Florence in 1832, during the period of Duprez's second visit to Italy, where he married a vocalist of that country, from her earliest infancy was passionately fond of music; and when Duprez, after his brilliant career in Italy, returned to Paris in 1837, to make his *début* at the Académie Royale, as *Arnold* in "William Tell," he took especial pains with the musical education of his gifted child. She was always delighted to be present at the Grand Opera, and it was in vain that her desires were checked by her parents. Whilst Duprez took charge of her tuition in singing, she studied harmony and accom-



MADemoisELLE CAROLINE DUPREZ.

paniment under M. A. Lecarpentier, and the piano under Mdle. Marten. It was principally for his daughter that Duprez wrote his work "The Art of Singing." At the age of fourteen years she was enabled to conquer every vocal difficulty, and she was left to her own juvenile inspirations.

After Duprez had quitted the Académie Royale, the great scene of his triumphs in "William Tell," "La Favorita," "La Juive," "Les Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," "Otello," &c., for twelve years, he determined to establish a dramatic singing-school, in order to promulgate the principles of that art of which he had been such an eloquent exponent. For this purpose he selected a certain number of pupils from the "Conservatoire," at which he was professor of singing; and, after he had trained the most intelligent in his class, he gave them the advantage of dramatic experience, having erected a private theatre at his residence. When the time arrived that he had

perfected a company for opera, he left Paris for a tour in the provinces. He was at Nantes, thus occupied with these pupils, when he was joined by his wife and children, who were witnesses of the success of his experiment. Here Mdle. Caroline's irresistible desire to sing on the stage induced her father to cultivate her talents, with the promise that she should make her *début* in due course. Last year he began a fresh tour with his pupils, six of whom now occupy prominent positions in Paris and London on lyric boards—namely, Mdle. Masson, Mdle. Poinot, and M. Oswald, at the Grand Opera; Mdle. Felix Molan, at the Opéra Comique; Mdle. Duprez and M. Balanço, at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mdle. Caroline Duprez sang for the first time in public at L'ile-Adam, where her father gave a concert for some inhabitants of a village near his country house, who had been burnt out. Her first appearance on a stage was at Geneva, about four months since, in the character of the *Princess Rudolfe*, in Halévy's "Juive." Her preparations for the stage were concluded at Stuttgart (Wurtemberg), Nancy, &c.; and on the 8th of January last, she made her *début* in Paris, at the Théâtre des Italiens, having been engaged by Mr. Lomley, the director of that establishment as well as of Her Majesty's Theatre. Her father was the *Edgar*, and her success was prodigious. In the same month she appeared as *Adina*, in Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," with the inimitable Lablache, Signori Ferranti and Calzolari, in the cast. She took her farewell of the Parisian *dilettanti* on the 10th inst., as *Desdemona*, in the third act of Rossini's "Otello," her father sustaining the Moor. On the 22d inst. she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre; a notice of her triumphal *début* will be found elsewhere. This night she is announced for the part of *Osceola* the *Pege*, in Scribe and Aubert's "Gustave," an Italian adaptation of which will be heard for the first time in this country. It only remains to be recorded, leaving our Artist to afford some notion of the personal attractions of this young *débütante*, that she is highly accomplished, and that in private life, apart from the illusion of the stage she shines as an amiable and intellectual member of a most gifted family, adding intrinsic worth of heart to lyric excellence.

ORIGIN OF ST. ANDREW'S CROSS IN CONNEXION WITH SCOTLAND.—John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, reports, that in the night before the battle between Athelstan, King of England, and Hungus, King of the Picts, a bright cross like that whereon St. Andrew suffered, appeared to Hungus, who, having obtained the victory, ever after bore that figure. This happened in 819.—From "Notes and Queries." The *Lancet* continues its exposures of the adulterations practised in articles of food. Of 42 samples of mustard procured from various wholesale and retail dealers in the metropolis, and submitted to examination, the whole were found to be adulterated, and in every case the adulteration was the same in kind, varying only in degree, and consisted in the admixture of genuine mustard with immense quantities of wheaten flour, highly coloured with turmeric.

#### FINE ARTS.

"SAINT ANTHONY'S DAY IN ROME."—PAINTED BY G. H. THOMAS.

THE subject of this clever picture is thus told in the Catalogue:—On this day the Romans take their horses, oxen, &c. to the Church of St. Antonio (the patron Saint of animals), to have them blessed. The priest comes to the door of the church, and, after reading a prayer, sprinkles them with holy water. They give in return a few coppers, a candle, or some ornament for the altar of the Saint.

In the picture, the owner of the horse is just about to start for the church; his family are bidding him speed, and are in dancing spirits. The scene is altogether a very pleasing one, and spiritedly painted whilst it is full of reality.



"SAINT ANTHONY'S DAY IN ROME."—PAINTED BY G. H. THOMAS.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

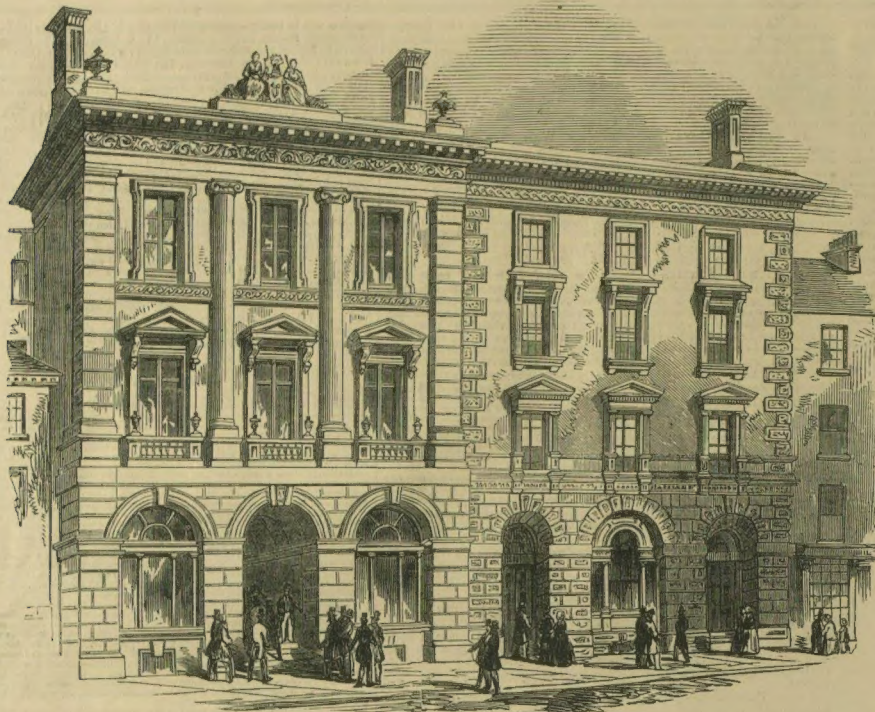












NEW CORN EXCHANGE, NORTHAMPTON.

### OPENING OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, NORTHAMPTON.

THE farmers and dealers attending Northampton have hitherto met in the open square to transact business; which being found extremely inconvenient, a new Corn Exchange has been erected for their better accommodation, at a cost of about £8000, raised by subscription. It is arranged that farmers, dealers, visitors, and others entering the Exchange during the time of business shall pay a small entrance fee or annual sum. The front elevation is shown in the accompanying Engraving. It contains a hall, 140 feet long by 65 feet wide, and 60 feet high, lighted by side windows, and skylights in the covered roof. It is approached from the Market-place by an arcade of shops and offices. There is also in the building a room for a Mechanics' Institute, Athenæum, &c. The architects are Mr. G. Alexander, of London, and Mr. Hall, of Northampton.

The Great Hall is intended to be used, not only for the market, but also for concerts, balls, public meetings, &c. Wednesday being the first day of Northampton races, the town was very full; and the Hall was opened with a concert, conducted by Jullien, ably assisted by Mlle. Jetty Treffé, König, &c.; the splendid band of the 48th Regiment, from Weedon; the French drummers, &c. The performances comprised selections from Rossini, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, König, Listz, and Jullien. The races were well attended, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather.

Next week we shall engrave the Hall.

### COTTON AND COTTON WASTE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sussex-terrace, Hyde-park Gardens, March 22nd, 1851.

IN connexion with the interesting subject of your leading article of to-day, on Cotton and Cotton Waste, I am induced to mention to you a circumstance which seems to deserve notice.

On paying for two half-reams of the same kind of paper a few weeks ago, to an eminent wholesale stationer in London, I observed that they were charged at a different price. A fortnight only had elapsed between the receipt of them, and I had the curiosity to inquire the cause of the later-sent half-ream being higher priced than the other, though they were of precisely the same quality and manufacture. The answer was, that during the interval paper had risen in price; and the reason assigned was, that cotton rags had become very considerably dearer in consequence of their being now purchased in England on a very large scale for the American paper manufacturers. On further enquiry, I found that this explanation was perfectly true.

Is not this a little too bad, that so valuable and so beautiful a manufacture, and in which England, with her enormous cotton trade, has every right and power to excel, should be driven across the Atlantic by the mischievous pressure of a stupid tax, productive of no great amount to the revenue, and which costs nearly twenty per cent. in the collection? Is it not rather absurd that an article which has made one journey across the Atlantic in the raw state to be converted into calico here, should be compelled to make the voyage back again to be converted into paper?

For the sake of this paltry revenue, is it just or reasonable that a manufacture, obviously supplementary in its nature to that of cotton, and in which we ought to

supply the world, should be taken out of the hands of our skilful artisans, and an almost incalculable source of increasing employment be dried up, and probably lost to us, as by the decreasing returns from that article of excise there is too much reason to apprehend?

I am, &c.,

C. WARREN HOSKINS.

### THE LATE GERMAN COMPOSER, LORTZING.

IN our Journal of Feb. 1 we announced the death of Lortzing, the composer of "The Czar and the Carpenter," and other works of less note. He was director of the orchestra of the Vienna, Dresden, Munich, and Leipzig theatres; and for the last year and a half he held a similar



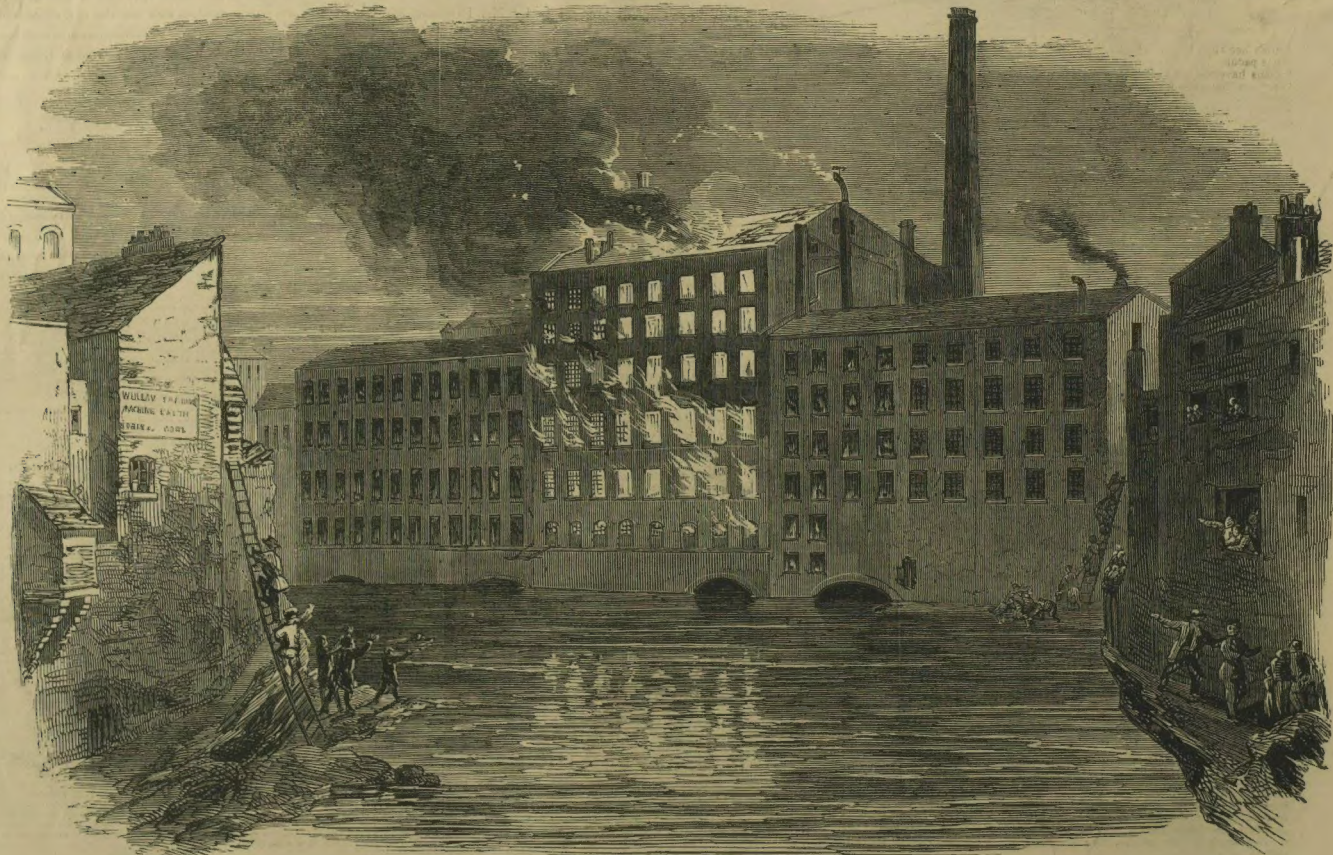
THE LATE GERMAN COMPOSER, M. LORTZING.

situation in the Frederic-Wilhelmstadt Theatre, at Berlin. Lortzing's passing from life was attended by circumstances by no means uncommon in the fortunes of men of genius; he died poor, and left his family a public subscription. His funeral was attended by Meyerbeer and Kirstner, Dorn and Taubert, and all the artists of the Berlin theatre, who followed the funeral car. On the head of the deceased was a laurel wreath, and before the coffin was borne on a velvet cushion the laurel crown and massive silver conductor's baton presented to him by the city of Leipzig. The only beneficial effect of such honours to the dead is that they may awaken sympathy with the living, in being the means of raising some provision for the composer's family.

Lortzing was born at Berlin, in 1803; and he made his *début* as a tenor singer.

### THE EXPLOSION AND FIRE AT STOCKPORT.

IN our Journal of last week we recorded and illustrated the lamentable catastrophe at Mr. Marsland's "Park Mills," at Stockport. We now engrave a more circumstantial view of the factory, taken from the bridge over the Mersey, by Ralph Stennett, with details furnished by other spectators. In the Sketch, two men and a boy are seen falling from the upper story of the building; the boy and one of the men on falling into the river were saved; the other individual struck against a projecting stage near an arch, and was killed.



FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT MARSLAND'S PARK MILLS, STOCKPORT.